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TO MY SOUL.

My soul, when thou dost free thyself from sense,
Oh, can'st thou think and will and feel, as e'er
Thy cumbrous robes of dust thou laid'st aside?
Thy tears and smiles, thy yearning after rest,
The faith that bids thee trust and hope,
Will these, O soul, unto thy garments cling,
And in their filthy folds dissolve away?
Divest thyself of all that makes thee, *I*,
Entomb thy memory where thou'st left thy hopes,
And in the eternal spirit lose thyself,
Then seem'st thou deeply wrapped in darkened clouds
Whose distant crests but flickering gleams reveal
Of what thou art, in thy mysterious self.
'Twixt earth and thee, an awful chasm lies,
Ah, how can man find tie to find in twain
The *I* that never dwelt in space or time
Unto the *me* that's mouldered into dust?
Yet may not thou, my soul, though part of that
Great universal *I*, weave to thyself
A new ethereal frame, that thinks and feels
And links itself to earth begotten *me*,
And in thy native spirit home, secure
From grim decay and gross material law
Dwell ever in a blessed Father's hand?

R. M. L.

AMHERST, N. S., December 25th, 1886.

ODE (OWED) TO THE CENSORIOUS "FRESHMEN."

No! do not try with sounding-line to test
The depth of wisdom in the shallow breast
Of him, who censures others in his class,
Because that they in selfishness surpass.
There is no depth: but every one can see,
"He stands confirmed in full stupidity."
And Dryden, were he living, could discern,
Such fires as once in Shadwell's breast did burn.
How foolish he, who thus his class berates,
And does not wish these as co-graduates,
For whom expensive joys have no delight,
And who are therefore "misers" in his sight!
For were these misers, those would also be,
Whom Prudence raised from abject poverty;
And Franklyn, Garfield, Lincoln be despised,
Since, more than others they economized.

No doubt this "Freshman," could the truth be known,
Owes sundry debts to dealers in the town;
Unselfish, he could not resist the wile,
When some gay comrade said, "Come let us smile."
Or if he does not drain the inspiring cup,
Nor play at cards, nor make the smoke wreath up
From fragrant "black-jack," ere he goes to rest,
Or downy pillows by his head are pressed,
Then be assured, some less extravagance,
For satisfaction in his bosom pants.
To take a sleigh-drive he would not disdain,
Although 'twere but ten miles, and that by train.
And, coming back, would write some worthless trash,
Dictating to us, how to spend our cash.
And last; since, by his name it was not graced,
(Which shows that he is timorous and shamefaced,)
Will therefore by the essay have to judge,
That, by analogy, his name is "Fudge."

R. GRIERSON.

EARLY DAYS OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

WE saw in a previous article that on Lord Dalhousie really devolved the task of expending the Castine fund. As he himself says, "he felt the duty imposed on him of suggesting the appropriation as one of the highest importance." At first he thought of applying it to the removal of Kings' College to a situation that would be more accessible, but in the end abandoned that idea as impracticable. In a letter to Lord Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary, dated Dec. 14th, 1817, he states, that having referred the matter to His Majesty's Council, they had agreed with him in the opinion that a seminary for the higher branches of education is much wanted in Halifax—the capital of the province—the seat of the Legislature—of the Courts of Justice, and of the military and mercantile society. The model he proposes, is that of the University of Edinburgh, whose classes were open to all sects/of religion—to

strangers passing a few weeks in town—to the military—to students of law—in fact, to anyone who chose to devote an hour to study in the forenoon. Then he proceeds to make a statement of the funds. Having set apart £1,000 for the support of the Garrison Library just being established, there remained £9,750. To quote his own words: "I would apply £3,000 to a building, and sink the remainder as a fund for the support of the professorships."

On Feby. 6th, 1818, Earl Bathurst replied that he had received Lord Dalhousie's suggestions, had submitted them to the consideration of the Prince Regent, and that his Royal Highness had been pleased to express his entire approbation of the funds in question being applied in the foundation of a seminary in Halifax for the higher classes of learning.

Having obtained permission to invest the Castine fund in the way he wished, Lord Dalhousie immediately wrote to Principal Baird, of Edinburgh University, asking him for a statement of the principles regulating the government of that institution. In Edinburgh University at this time the Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres, was the celebrated Dr. Andrew Brown, who formerly had been Minister of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, and, who it will be remembered, while in that position, collected the materials for a History of Nova Scotia, which he did not live to finish. Dr. Brown, as might be expected, took a livelier interest in the scheme than a stranger to Nova Scotia could; so, at Principal Baird's request, he prepared a lengthy letter which they both signed, giving a detailed statement of the *modus operandi* of Edinburgh.

We have not space for any extended extracts from this interesting document, but we might say that in it we faintly see outlined what in our own day we are only beginning to have realized—the establishment of schools of law and medicine in connection with Dalhousie.

Lord Dalhousie knew from the beginning that the money at his disposal was inadequate for the work he had undertaken. Accordingly during the session of 1819, he sought and obtained assistance from the Legislature. That body granted £2,000 towards completing the

building, and conveyed to him the news of their gift in a message, the concluding words of which are these: "Deeply impressed with the sense of your Excellency's sincere desire to promote the welfare of this Country, allow us to express our ardent hope that this institution may flourish and continue to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia a lasting monument of the enlightened policy of your Excellency's administration."

Having thus obtained the money from the Imperial Government, the advice, and the co-operation of the Legislature that he wanted, Lord Dalhousie set to work. A part of the Parade was assigned as a site for the College about to be, and the work of building immediately began. At its commencement the building was planned on much less pretentious dimensions than it afterwards assumed, and it was enlarged with a view of uniting King's and Dalhousie Colleges at some future day. While the work of erection was going on, the noble Lord was not idle. On the 15th May, 1820, we find him writing to Prof. Monk, a gentleman "of high station and character in the University of Cambridge," and asking him to recommend a young man duly qualified in point of reputation and acquirements, to fill the position of Principal. The letter states that whenever the funds will permit, it is proposed to establish three chairs, one in Classics, the *Professor of which shall preside as Principal*; one in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and one in Moral Philosophy. In consequence of limited means, for the time being the College would have to be content with one Professor, who must be qualified to teach Classics and Mathematics, "the most essential branches of education in the present state of the Colony." The salary offered this modern "Admirable Crichton," was £300 with class fees, and he was allowed the privilege of increasing it by taking students as boarders. Our readers are familiar enough with the history of Dalhousie College to know that no Principal was at this stage obtained; nor was one needed because the College did not begin operations for wellnigh a score of years.

In another article we shall give an account of the laying of the corner stone, and the ceremonies performed on the occasion.

GEO. PATTERSON, JR.

INEQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

FOR the benefit of our readers who may think the ability of woman inferior to that of man, we quote the following from an address lately delivered before the Ottawa Teachers Association by Miss S. Stewart:—

"You ask, then, ladies and gentlemen, do I consider the intellect of woman equal to that of man? I go one step farther, and say I consider it to be superior. With your kind permission, I will present the subject in a thoroughly practical manner. Place a man and a woman in equally trying circumstances; say, for instance, that Johnny demands a story, baby is fractious and must be amused, and there are twenty-four yards of bias ruffling to be cut out at one and the same time; and I am willing to allow your representative man to be the most thoroughly conscientious Christian man you can find, while an average woman will do to represent the other side. Who do you suppose will pass the afternoon with the greatest serenity of mind, and cut out the bias frills with mathematical accuracy? I leave the answer to this conundrum to the attentive listener. If you say the man has had no previous practice in cutting out bias frills, why I would not be unkind; I am willing to substitute the putting up of a stove for the frills. Take the simple operation of putting up a stove alone, and even with his wife's superintendance, direction and help, I would like to see the man who would maintain throughout an affable and politic demeanour. In the words of Betsy Prig, the friend and partner of Dickens' illustrious character, the immortal Sairey Gamp, I would simply say, "I don't believe there ain't no sich." Again I maintain that in debate, woman is superior to man. Listen to an argument between a man and his wife, as to whose fault it was that the coal fire went out in the night. The clear, true and forcible manner in which the woman puts forward her side of the question will at once convince you of this fact. From a business point of view also, I think it must be admitted that woman takes precedence of man; send a man to match a skein of embroidery-silk, or to buy baby a dress, what will be the result? In nine cases out of ten the embroidery-silk will be of the wrong shade, and baby's dress will be of a color and texture that would please the eye of a wild Indian, and sufficient to clothe an elephant. When reasoned on the folly and wickedness of such conduct, he will, in all probability, reply, "Well, you should have gone for it yourself."

A woman can follow up a train of thought more clearly than can a man. It is raining heavily, and the new silk umbrella which Mrs. Jones has never had out but once is lost. Whose fault is it? Mr. Jones will try, but his efforts will be futile, to throw the blame on his wife.

Mrs. Jones will systematically, step by step, follow up that umbrella till she proves, and that conclusively, that Mr. Jones, deliberately, in cold blood, and with malice aforethought, loaned that good umbrella when his wife was on a visit to her mother. It will be shown, as a side issue, that this course of conduct will, if persisted in, land himself and his family in destitution and penury. The character of ladies' associations is of a higher tone than that of men, though some men try to detract from the elevated nature of the proceedings, by making the assertion that sewing societies and meetings of a similar kind, which ladies delight to frequent, are but schools of scandal. It may be that a great deal of valuable information is disseminated at these laudable institutions; but for pure and unadulterated scandal you must enter the arena of politics which men have so far monopolized. The character, history and private affairs of not only every possible candidate for parliamentary honors, but that of all his wife's relations, are freely discussed, and commented upon. If we read the leading organs of both political parties, and credit the state of things which they represent, we will be forced to the conclusion that in our legislative halls we have not one disinterested statesman, not one patriot, not one honest man. If this state of things be true, does it not seem strange that men should take pleasure in publishing their own shame, and, if it be not true, is it not equally strange, that men, for such paltry considerations as office and emoluments should be willing to sully the honor of their country?

Macaulay tells us of a time in the "brave days of old"

When none was for a party, but all was for the state. That time has passed, and now we have the reverse of the picture—"Grit is to a Tory more hateful than a fox," and vice versa. Every man is for his party, and the state must take care of herself. If Diogenes could re-appear upon the scene, to resume his fruitless quest of you, and if he have gained wisdom in the meantime, which it is to be sincerely hoped he has, he will seek for, and find honesty and integrity of mind, not in the ranks of men, but in a different quarter. A gentle and cultured young lady, upon being questioned by her father as to her feeling towards an aspirant for her hand, said: "No, papa, I do not wish to marry yet; what I want is a husband."

with lofty ideals, noble aspirations; one who will eschew all the vanities and frivolities of life, and strive to make his existence as a beautiful song." Her father looked thoughtfully into the fire for a few moments, then, with tears in his eyes, and in a tone of deep depression, remarked, "My daughter, you are but a stranger here; your place is in a better world than this." It matters not how much a woman may have at stake in the country; how ardently she may desire to see rights maintained, to see wrongs redressed—she may be intelligent, cultured, refined—all this counts for nothing in this land in which the highest ruler is a woman whose administrative abilities have been unquestioned; a man may be ignorant, uneducated, illiterate—able only to make his mark upon the ballot-paper—his vote to him merely a merchantable piece of property; but he is a man, he must have a voice in the councils of the people.

If ever the time comes when politicians are single-minded and sincere, when lawyers are truthful and honest, when ministers preach sermons only twenty minutes long, and when women have a vote, then, I think we may safely say that the millennium is close at hand.

AMERICAN LEAD AT HARVARD.

THERE can be no question that Harvard has taken an important lead in introducing the elective system into the higher education of the country. The papers of Prof. Palmer, which have recently appeared in the *Andover Review*, are the final summing up of a discussion on the subject which has now lasted for more than a year, and his showing removes the last lingering doubt in many minds as to the expediency of the adoption of what is essentially a new system in American education. When Socrates was one of the world's living teachers, and books had not become as common as the air, the pupil had the inspiration of the teacher, and had to study as his teacher did, using observation and experience to reach results, but when education sank into routine and the text book took the place of the action of the more mature on the less mature mind, it lost its edge and power as a great inspiration. What Harvard has evidently aimed to secure has been the return to the prime conditions of the teacher's action on the mind and character of his pupil. Stripped of all its verbiage, this is exactly what the new education means. A young man goes to Harvard in his 18th or 19th year, when he is just beginning to think a little, and, within certain limitations, has the choice of his studies thrown upon himself. He does at

Harvard what he would do entering upon a business career, what he has, perhaps, already done in the selection of his companion in the making of his future home. The choice of a career, the choice of a wife, the choice of a religious belief, the choice of almost everything that pertains to the early future of young men, is forced upon them at the time when those who are determined to go through college are entering the university. Why should the boy who is ripe enough for some of the most momentous decisions of his life not be ripe enough to have some choice in the order of his studies? In the rush of subjects which now claim attention, in the demand that even those who aim at universal culture shall be specialists in something, in the fact that one who becomes a specialist, and learns in his specialty the true methods of study, obtains the key to the whole circle of human knowledge, there is the secret of the consent on the part of distinguished educators that the old curriculum shall be given up and the new order shall be allowed to prevail. The will, the moral character, the true individuality of the student, must be touched, and this can only be done by such instrumentalities as come close to the very life of the young men who are to be educated. It is not to be denied that if you were sure of living to the age of Methusaleh, and could go through everything that belongs to universal culture, the old way would be vastly better, but this is not the order of life to which men belong to-day.

The pressing demands on all who are now to be educated are the same that are imposed upon those who are engaged in industrial life. You must have a practical aim, and learn to do something well. What is required is that the academies or the high schools, where young men are prepared for the university, shall so teach the classic languages and the fundamentals of education, that the time spent in the university can be employed in those studies for which the student has real aptitude. This means the acquisition of the training and discipline which is sometimes said to be the main usefulness of a collegiate education, and there is no reason why this cannot be obtained in doing what one has a taste for doing quite as effectively as in studying what is utterly against the grain. It has been said that the late Dean Stanley, who had a remarkably fine historical mind, was so very dull at mathematics that if he had been compelled to secure his degree in mathematics alone, he could never have been an Oxford don. This illustrates, by a shining example, the foolishness of the hard and fast system which is now rapidly disappearing from our American colleges. The advance of

the elective system is as sure as the sun rising. The practical form of education which is imperative for our American youth to acquire, demands the shortest cut that will enable one to reach satisfactory results, and the exigencies of life will take care that this demand shall be allowed. And, on the whole, there is great reason for rejoicing that this result has been reached at the oldest literary institution in the country, not at a bound, but in the slow processes of development which reveal the wisdom of change. The old education repressed individuality; the new encourages it, with limitations which secure the free action of the individual in the best sense. The student is not free from control, but he is interested and educated on the line of least resistance and by methods the same as those which he must use in the wide world which he is preparing to enter. In this sort of mental action he learns the use of his moral strength at the same time that he is disciplining his mental forces, and gains what is of the first importance in after life—a coherent mastery and knowledge of himself. That there will be serious gaps in such a training is not denied, but they will be no greater than they are in the rank and file of the men you meet on the street. These gaps are chiefly constitutional, and can seldom be bridged over by any amount of mental discipline. The education which gives a young man the best command of his mental and spiritual powers is the education which will be of the most service to him, and the elective system is the only educational method which so energizes the faculties of mind and heart and soul that they at last work with united and concentrated force to reach one end, which is the building up of an individual man into all that he is capable of being.—*S. Herald*

EXCHANGES.

THE *New Brunswick Journal of Education* is among the most neatly written and interesting of our exchanges. Always prompt in appearance and full of interesting and instructive matter it is ever welcome at our sanctum. We would earnestly recommend the *Journal* to every one of our readers.

The *Acta Victoriana* for January, which is just to hand, contains more than its usual amount of intelligent and interesting reading matter. The editor, however, has of late taken to dabbling in politics. We can pardon him for taking part in matters at the present so exciting, but think that such things had better be left to older heads. One of the most pleasing features

of the *Acta Victoriana* is the number of well written articles contributed by the students. We congratulate the *Acta Victoriana* on the interest taken in it by the students.

The *Oberlin Review* contains a very interesting article on "The Muir Glacier and Recent Investigations." Accompanying the article are two maps giving the reader a very clear view of the glacier and its surroundings. The facts in connection with the Muir Glacier are to form the basis of the Lowell Lectures to be delivered in Boston by Professor Wright, during the coming year.

The *University Mirror* devotes a large part of its space to the needs of the University. The writer evidently believes in the maxim, "Aim high and hit your mark." The *Mirror*, however, is in earnest, and we trust much good will result from this appeal for a larger Laboratory and Library, and more extended means for scientific study. We are pleased to learn that their Library has been already endowed.

"Town and Gown" is the subject of a very interesting article in the *University Monthly*, in which the writer makes a bold attack upon the Public School System, by which graduates of the University of New Brunswick are compelled to pass the Normal School exams. before being admitted to teach in the Public Schools. The evil of which the writer complains is a very glaring one, and one which ought to be remedied. That a man who has spent four years in a college course should be required to submit to an exam. which a person who puts in nine months in a Normal School can pass, is to our mind ridiculous. If not total exemption from such an exam., there should be at least some recognition of a college course.

WE have also received the *Pennsylvanian*, *Queen's College Journal*, *Argosy*, *Teacher and Student*, *Literary Monthly*, *College Times*, *The Student*, *The Dartmouth*, *The Adelpian*, and others.

"Is it a sin," asked a fashionable lady of her spiritual director, "for me to feel pleasure when a gentleman says I am handsome?" "It is, my daughter," he replied gravely; "we should never delight in falsehood."

"Did you gain flesh by going to the beach this year, Grantly?" "I did, indeed, Brownley; gained 125 pounds." "Pshaw! Impossible!" "Fact, my dear fellow. Come up to the house, and I'll introduce you to her. We were married last week."

The Dalhousie Gazette.

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THE financial Editor of THE GAZETTE is growing puritanical because of the absence of "the Root of all evil." There is in fact an aching void in his old and almost unused GAZETTE pocket-book, "which fact we rise to explain." THE GAZETTE has a limited list of subscribers. Being a college paper we do not expect any great demand for it outside the students and graduates of the College, but we do expect every student to subscribe for it, and not only that, but we expect such subscribers to come promptly to the rescue when we are in financial difficulties. We take this opportunity of informing those who have not yet paid that their subscription fee will be thankfully received by us as soon as they can conveniently send it in. That we are in need of money goes without saying.

Come one, come all.

THE preliminary examinations conducted by the Barristers Society for the admission of law students, have increased in difficulty of late years, yet something remains still to be done to make them a guarantee, among those who know the ropes, that the student who passes the "little go," has a fair literary training. We make no insinuation against the honesty of the applicants, but any who have been present will agree that a little closer watching, while the papers are being written, would not be out of place. It is evident that a good university course must raise the status of the members of any profession, and all the leaders of the bar in this province are college men. The papers given in some subjects, Mathematics and English especially, are far too simple. Last year, with the exception of two questions, the paper in arithmetic was what might be called mechanical, simplifying fractions and some work in decimals. The paper was not so difficult or so practical as that given to pupils applying for entrance to the first year of the County Academy classes. Not a single question required any thought or process of reasoning to get a solution. The most difficult one was, "Find the interest on \$742.63 @ 6% for 3 years and 28 days." Nothing on exchange, partial payments, accounts, stocks, or discount, questions in relation to which are of frequent occurrence in practice. What respect can an accountant have for the members of a profession who have to consult him to know if the proper discount has been allowed on a note. Boys of average intelligence pass into the Academies in their twelfth year, surely the examination for a profession should be more stringent than theirs, even if not made more difficult, make it practical.

For a number of years a paper in book-keeping was given, but no such test is now required by the recent syllabus. Since so much litigation at present occurs in commercial law, a practitioner ought to be able to wrestle with accounts. He should know how to keep a cash-book and to journalize, else he will be in a sorry mess when he has to depend on some friendly accountant to instruct him in the simplest forms of book-keeping. The Algebra and Geometry are simpler than the arithmetic if such could be possible.

The Law Society of Upper Canada take care that every student is familiar with some English Classic, and a stiff paper is given on some good literary work specified before hand. This year, Thomson, The Seasons, Autumn and Winter are prescribed; next year, Cowper, The Task. To be a second class teacher in this province, one must have a knowledge of one either Shakespeare's plays, or some other standard poem. And if the Society want to save the members of the profession, who state important cases, harmless from waggish newspaper editors, the sooner they make the preliminary English stiffer the better. A barrister should be able to write a long sentence, if necessary, without being made the butt of any critic. This will never be done if all that is required of the applicant is to correct, "He suicided; "They had a narrow escape of their lives."

If the examination is made more difficult it can scarcely be contended that the requirements of the province will seriously suffer. Should the reforms here indicated be followed it is certain they will be conducive to raising the status of an honorable profession, the members of which ought, in scholarship, to be second to none.

WE congratulate the respected Dean of the Law Faculty, Dr. Weldon, most heartily on his nomination as a candidate for the House of Commons by the electors of Albert Co., N. B. That they could not have selected a better man is the unanimous opinion of the Law Students and indeed of every one who has had an opportunity of listening to the Dr.'s able and logical discourses on legal and other subjects. We are informed that his election is almost a certainty. In fact we cannot understand how it could well be otherwise inasmuch as his defeat would be a loss not only to the county he proposes to represent but a loss to the whole Dominion. We know that the Dr. has the best interests of Canada at heart and will labor for the advancement of those interests regardless of party. Moreover, his ability as a debater, his knowledge of Constitutional History and Constitutional Law, and his wide and liberal views, especially fit him for the position to which he aspires.

His election, while it will not interfere with his duties as a Professor, is calculated to place him in such a position as will enable him to aid the College in many ways, and we are assured that no such opportunity will be neglected by him. With best wishes for his success on the 22nd inst. we confidently yet anxiously await the result.

FOR the last few weeks, more than one of the leading newspapers have been engaged in a series of attacks on football. The ground of this uncalled for attack on one of the most healthful and interesting of college sports, is the fact that within the last few years, two or three accidents, which terminated fatally have occurred. One writer has even gone so far as to say that the number of fatal accidents occurring from football are more numerous than from any other cause, unless it be war or intemperance. While it is a source of regret that accidents have occurred on the football field, yet, it is not too much to say that no other sport accompanied with the same amount of exercise and pleasure is followed by so few evil results.

With regard to boating, skating or tobogganing, on which the writers are silent, more accidents can be referred to in one season than ever happened on the football field since first the game was known. While instead of discouraging these sports we would rather join with the writers in encouraging them, yet we would like to see a little fairness in discussing the merits of any particular game. Even one of the papers, which has been denouncing football, contains notice of one death and another accident from coasting, and yet not a word is said against it.

Those who are acquainted with educational work, know that within the last few years more than one death has occurred from over study; and that dozens of young men and women go forth from our colleges and schools with shattered bodies and unsound minds, as a result of too much work. With all this, however, commissioners are praised and faculties applauded for the progress education is making, as each successive year announces some new load placed on the already overburdened student. At the same time

the misfortunes which left him a wreck of humanity are always excused under some name other than the real cause.

A writer in the University (N. J.), referring to the action taken by both the press and the faculties in regard to the death of Yale's half-back, from what is supposed to be over exertion in the Yale-Princeton match, says: "While this event has occupied so much of the public attention, an event has transpired which has cast a gloom over the entire University. The death of Mr. Lozier was probably due to over-exerting his brain in preparing for examinations. Will the daily press attack, or will the various faculties now proceed towards the abolition of examinations?"

While we do not wish to depreciate any game for the sake of advancing another, we do think that any game which tends to make men more healthy, and at the same time affords the best of opportunities for restraining their passions is worthy of being encouraged by every means possible.

WE regret that we are compelled in this issue to call the attention of the students to the conduct of some of our numbers with regard to the reading-room. Not only is there placed at the disposal of the students the leading daily and weekly papers of the Maritime Provinces, but we have from time to time laid on the tables the papers of all the leading American colleges. We have asked the students, as a favor, that they would leave them in the reading-room for future reference, but in this we are sorely disappointed. Not only are they frequently carried away, but those that are left are cut up and torn so as to be altogether useless. Of late the matter has gone so far that in order to secure the most complete destruction with the least amount of trouble they have even taken to burning them on the tables. Such conduct may afford an unending source of amusement for those who cannot appreciate anything better, but we had always hoped that the Dalhousie student preferred to obtain his information by regular means rather than by inhaling the smoke of paper. If this state of things continues we

will be compelled in future to withhold all our exchanges from the Reading Room. We trust that we will not be compelled to refer again to the matter.

THE *Montreal Gazette*, editorially, a short time ago regretted that the determination of constituencies to secure local men to represent them in parliament would result in keeping the best trained and ablest men out of the legislature. Those who have leisure and ability to make social economy a study and time to spend in the service of the country, seldom live in constituencies far removed from populous centres. In Nova Scotia only two counties have asked non-residents to stand. In this connection we are proud that one of the two political parties of Albert Co. have asked one of our professors to allow them to confer on him the greatest honor in their power. There is not a student of either political party who does not wish to see Professor Weldon elected. If he is we will then take the liberty of pointing out to him how he may use his position to further the University. We are conscious that his training as a constitutional lawyer, his high character, and splendid abilities will place him in the front rank and will reflect credit on Dalhousie. Many of the professors of Cambridge and Oxford are in parliament seven months out of the year. All the lecturers in law, the men who have made and are making the sacrifices for this branch of the University, were anxious that the Dean should go. With two of our Governors, Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. A. G. Jones, the leaders of their respective parties in this Province, and Dr. Weldon in New Brunswick, the University looms up well in this contest. Another college man, Rev. Dr. Burns, President of the Wesleyan College, Hamilton, is in the fight as the Liberal and Labor nominee of that city.

HE wore upon his hand-organ a placard, "This poor man lost his sight at the battle of Inka." A gentleman saw him open his eyes and look at his watch. "Here, sir, I thought you lost your sight at the battle of Inka." "So I did. Lost my sight off my gun. Sh! Step aside, sir, and let the lady come up."—*Chicago News*.

A NEW COVER FOR THE GAZETTE.

The subject of a new cover for the GAZETTE has been so much talked of among editors and students that we have almost come to consider it as mere talk rather than as having any meaning. At the same time the outside of the GAZETTE has become so familiar to our readers that it can be distinguished anywhere without removing the wrapper. The cut of the old building, never a very elaborate one, served to give the reader a very inadequate view of the college and its surroundings. At the time, however, when it was obtained, it was in keeping with the general condition of the University. Now we have grown to such an extent that the old building has to be discarded, and next session will find us in a new and more comfortable one. While it is not necessary that the GAZETTE should contain a cut of the new building, it is absolutely necessary that the cut of the old building "must go." It is at the same time desirable that we should have some means of representing our new building and its surroundings.

At the last general meeting of the students it was decided to take some means, not only of securing a cut of the new building, but a cover for the GAZETTE as well. Our Governors, never overly generous to the GAZETTE, and burdened now with the building, cannot possibly help us in this undertaking. To the alumni and students we must look for the means of carrying out this work. It is not our intention to offer any suggestions as to the nature of the design that should be obtained. Our first aim is to secure sufficient funds, and then we will cut our design according to our means. We would suggest that a committee be appointed as soon as possible, consisting of students, graduates, and alumnists, who may set themselves to work at once to raise the required amount. A very small sum from every one interested in the College would be more than enough to meet all expense. This would leave the committee in a position to decide at once the amount of expense they could incur in the matter. We trust that the necessity of the case will appear evident to every one, and that measures may be at once taken, so as

to be ready to begin the next year with that improvement in the GAZETTE which we have so long desired.

THE NEWSPAPER.

"WHAT would we do without our newspaper? What would we read, think, or talk about? What would we wrap our parcels in, or kindle our fires with? What would the newsboys do for a livelihood? Where would we get anything for our scrap-books? How would the quack doctor let the world know of his never-failing remedies? What would vary the unbroken monotony of many lives? What would tell us of the when and the where and the how of all the things taking place on the face of the earth? The newspaper is the grand climax of our age,—the most remarkable outgrowth of genius and civilization. Steam and the electric light are no comparison to it. Historians tell us of the power and influence of mighty empires, of the wisdom and glory of ancient kings, of the achievements and success of the great men of Greece and Rome, but what were they worth? They had no newspaper. Every Smith, Jones and Brown, who purchases his daily for the insignificant sum of two or three cents, may look with compassionate contempt on the proudest nations, the sublimest monarchs, and the most celebrated men of olden times.

The newspaper, too, like air and light, is common to all, and within the reach of all. It is everywhere present,—in the lonely attic, on the parlor table, shoved under the door, flying over the fences, tossed upon the counting table, and on the mechanic's bench. It comes into the meanest hut, where ignorance and intellectual darkness reign supreme, and says, "Let there be light." It is found in the royal hall and on the table of the good and great.

All read it,—the philosopher, the student, the farmer. Every John Smith and Mary Brown in the country, the Irishman, the German, white and black, grave and gay, well and unwell, before breakfast and after tea, from Monday morning to Saturday night, and even, it is whispered, ministers and deacons, on Sunday.

It simply furnishes us with a record of the life and doings of our race. It gives us a photograph of man in all the varying phases of his character; his struggles, aims, fears, ambitions, hopes, crimes and virtues, all are faithfully set down here. "The newspapers make Shakespears of us all." Hamilton says: "They are to the civilized world what daily house-talk is to the members of the family; they keep up our

daily interest in each other, and save us from the evils of isolation." They not only give us a history of the doings of the world, but they tell us how to live and act. They discuss the merits of every question from the cleaning of a gutter to the theory of evolution, decide on all manner of subjects, condemn and acquit at pleasure, review books for us,—think, reason, criticise, plead for us. What have they not done? What will they not do?

The newspaper furnishes us with the chief supply of the literature of the day. Out of the city of New York alone, one hundred millions of newspaper pages comes every morning, three hundred millions in the week, and this only one city's contribution. Think of almost every one on the globe contributing to the great mass. What a large number of books they would make? The mind is embarrassed by the vastness of the number of volumes that all the newspapers in the world would make if reduced to that form. If all the newspapers were one book, what a great Encyclopædia that would be, and yet if the same matter were put into book form it would not be so extensively read.

We speak of the enlightened nineteenth century. Whence this intelligence? The vast majority of people do not read books. How many read or even ever heard of the works of Herodotus, Socrates, Gibbon, Macaulay, Carlyle, or Shakespeare? How then can people discuss the great questions of the day in an intelligent manner? Whence the ability of the American people to talk about all themes? It is largely owing to the fact that the large majority of them are newspaper readers. They are essentially a reading people. Josh Billings says that "the morning paper is as necessary to an American as dew is to grass." And yet, *mirabile dictu*, some people take no paper. They decide that mental food is a luxury that can be dispensed with without injury. That to dress well, live high, and to make a great show in the world are greater necessities. In our judgment they are much mistaken. Every person has a place to fill in the world, and he ought to know how to fill it. Every family has as much need of a good newspaper as it has of food and clothing, and he who puts a good newspaper into a family visits that house with lasting benediction. This is a hint, by the way, to every reader who wishes to do good in a quiet way."

THE six leading daily newspapers of Boston boast of forty-two college graduates on their staff.

WE gladly make room for the following:—
To the Editors of the "Dalhousie Gazette":

GENTLEMEN,—Will you have the kindness to insert in the next issue of the *Gazette* the enclosed circular.

Yours, &c.,

H. W. C. BOAK, *Sec'y.*

HISTORICAL ESSAY PRIZE.

A Prize of Fifty Dollars is offered by the Alumni Association for the best Essay (provided it be of sufficient merit) on the History of Dalhousie College.

The competition is open to all persons, whether members of the University or not.

The Essays may be of any length, but conciseness is recommended.

Competitors are required, in making statements of fact, to cite authorities, but are advised not to make lengthy quotations.

Essay must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Alumni Association (H. W. C. Boak, Esq., Halifax,) on or before the 1st March, 1887. Each Essay must be distinguished by a motto, and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope, endorsed with the motto of the Essay, and containing inside the name of the author.

The Essay to which the prize is awarded will become the property of the Association.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

PRINCETON Glee Club purpose giving their annual concert in Philadelphia on February 4th.

OXFORD University has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty languages.

THE Montreal College (R. C.) is about to be affiliated with Laval University.

THE University of Pennsylvania has a Glee Club and also a University orchestra.

THE University of the City of New York has received an anonymous gift of \$100,000.

THE will of Dr. Bachus leaves \$75,000 to endow the library of Bucknell University, Lewiston, Pa

THE only young lady at the Boston University Law School is appropriately called by the men students our sister-in-law.—*Ex.*

THERE are said to be one hundred and four college graduates in the present House of Representatives at Washington.

YALE, Harvard, and Princeton have completed arrangements for the establishment of an

Inter-collegiate Press Association. This will enable them to receive telegraphic communication on all important matters.

OF the 537 students at the University of Berlin, Germany, 149 are Americans, a larger number than ever before.

THERE are said to be 1279 medical students in Berlin, being an increase of about 100 a year for the last ten years.

WOMEN are prevented from attending the universities of Russia, by a decree of the government of that country. Our American ladies are more fortunate.

THE President and Faculty of the University of California have united with the students in promoting athletic sports. The University provides a diamond for base-ball playing.—*Ex.*

IT is said that in the United States one man out of ever. 200 takes a college course; in Germany, one of every 213; in England, one in every 500; and one of every 615 in Scotland.—*Ex.*

IN the United States the Methodists have fifty-two colleges; Baptists, forty-six; Presbyterian, forty-one; Congregationalists, twenty-eight; and the Episcopalians, twelve.—*Ex.*

ANN ARBOR rules for government are few, "1. No student shall set on fire any of the college buildings. 2. Under no circumstances shall any student kill a member of the faculty."—*Ex.*

DALLUSIENSIA.

We wish our contemporaries to note that this column is not intended for the public, but belongs exclusively to the students at present attending College, who are alone expected to understand its contents.

A PROF. has undertaken to lecture *gratis* in the hall between hours. His efforts are more appreciated when used in class.

As the 14th of February is drawing near, the Freshies are anxiously waiting for their pictures. We trust they will not be disappointed.

THE songs and scimmages in the hall have given place to politics. The Sophs. and Freshies are betting freely.

A JUNIOR explaining his work in the laboratory finished by saying: "I only got a *brown salt*."

A SENIOR has just discovered that the bread used by Solomon was inferior to that now used in our Poor Houses. Poor Solomon! it is too bad that, with all his glory, he never had a good meal in his life.

"*Nunc est bibendum*" said a Soph. as he landed at Bedford on Munro Day and immediately charged for the house.

A JUNIOR was heard to remark a few days ago, "A faithful *stewart* will not spend his exhibition on Munro dinners."

A CERTAIN Soph. appears at the rink every Saturday afternoon with three young ladies. This does not look much like going out of the union.

AT the late Ethical exam. the following answer was received: "I know it well but cannot answer it." The candidate claims that he should have had a full mark for such a full answer.

THE French class who have begun reading *Athalie* were not a little surprised when their Prof. told them they must search the Scriptures also.

THE reason why so many Freshmen did not attend the Munro Celebration was on account of the meeting of the Lime Kiln Club, at which Broder G., addressed the members.

A SOPH. who was at the Drill Shed political meeting was heard to exclaim: "If we had that crowd in the hall we would never let the Freshmen upstairs!"

WHO is the Senior who is so excited over the elections that in his Ethics exam. he forgot his subject, and wandering into politics, finished his answer with,—"*The boodlers must go.*" No doubt he *will call kin* and friend to the fight on the 22nd.

LAW SCHOOL FACETIÆ.

A student to the Drill Shed bound
From ladies kindly takes the fare,
Adjusts the change and turning round,
He pockets it with studied care.

The driver rings: but rings in vain,
The ladies look with indignation.
Ah! Russell it was not in vain
You lectured on "Appropriation."

ELECTION NOTES.

Oh! the Senior sought the County where he dwelt,
Wildly howling on his weary way he sped,
Madly striking at, above, below the belt
Of his victim, and his christian name is N—.

Next the Junior madly seeks for platform fame
As a treat that more inspiring is than nectar;
But I think his little speeches will be tame,
And they call this frisky Junior "lively H—."

There is a Junior short and fair
A swell without a poodle,
On politics he argues not
But simply hollers "Boodle."

Of couse he captures none himself
Which makes him feel quite sad,
He lives in hope that Blake gets in,
His christian name is A—.

Thou the man who delightest thy classes to skip,
And nothing of law ever learnest,
Mayhap into line thou some truant mayst whip
And thy commonest cognamen's E—.

And thou too thou tall Freshie from over the Strait,
Thou scorner of Grits and Repeal,
Inert in this town the great issue await,
Thy name in full's Albert Mc—.

And thou too who on Bell are quite willing to bet
Thy whole wardrobe including thy hat,
Success to thy canvass is not certain yet.
Please tell us why art thou called P—.

Oh Archie, dear Archie, do give us a rest
And we'll dream the millenium's come,
For thy party we know thou art doing thy best,
But 'twere better for them wert thou dumb.

And thou Donald dogmatic, impatient, desist
From thy prophecies:—"Ruin unrest,"
And our joy will shine forth as the sun thro' the mist
When the wind cometh forth from the West.

The delegates sent out to learn
Who was it loved the miller's daughter,
Called at our sanctum on return
And said that Joseph wildly sought her.

And thou ! grim spectre, from the County of Wood,
Who for boodle your vote would barter ;
Don't tell us Sir Chas. is sublime, but Jones no good,
For none put their faith in you, C—.

PERSONALS.

A. G. CAMERON, B.Sc., '82, is studying Theology at Auburn, N. Y.

R. L. REID, a Munro Bursar of '82, is residing at Clover Valley, California.

A. W. THOMPSON, B.A., '85, is pursuing his studies at Princeton Theological Seminary.

A. E. THOMPSON, B.A., '80, is studying at Edinburgh University.

E. LAWLOR, a Freshman of last year, is studying at King's College.

H. F. CALDER, a Freshman of last year, is at his home at Bridgewater.

ROD. MCKAY, B.A., B.D., of Queens, but who spent his first three years at Dalhousie, is teaching at Riverside, California, where he has gone for his health.

JOHN MUNRO, a Sophomore of last year, is continuing his studies at Cornell University. We trust Munro will become as popular there as he was at Dalhousie. We wish him every success.

DR. R. C. WELDON, Professor of Law at Dalhousie College, is the Liberal-Conservative nominee for Albert County. Dr. Weldon is a distinguished scholar and teacher, a powerful and finished speaker, and a man whose abilities and attainments would win notice in any "assembly of the wise."—*N. B. Journal of Education.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Prof. Lawson, Prof. McDonald, J. Pitblado, each, \$3.00.
Judge Ritchie, W. Calder, Geo. S. Carson, J. A. Matheson,
J. K. Henry, J. P. McLeod, A. H. McKay, C. B. Burns, D.
Fraser, A. F. Stewart, A. A. Stewart, M. L. J. Stewart,
Thos. Stewart, Chas. Hyde, C. A. MacCready, H. McInnis,
W. B. Ives, R. McLellan, Rev. Jas. Gray, T. J. Carter—
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